British Packet AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

N°. 721.] BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1840. [Vol. XIV.

BUENOS AYRES.

We received by H. B. M's packet Spider, London papers to 8th April, Paris to 6th do.—They are particularly barren of news. The administration of M. Thiers in France, seems to be strengthened by his having an unexpected large majority in the Chamber of Deputies upon the question of secret service money. The Carlists in Spain were still in force under Cabrera. Active operations however had been suspended in consequence of continual rains and snow. A number of Carlist officers had quitted France in order to take part with their brethren in Spain. Others of the same class in endeavouring to leave that country had been arrested.

The affair with China greatly occupies the public mind at home. The Tory papers denominate the hostilities meditated against that country as being impolitic and dastardly.

The following are extracts from London papers.

We have received by extraordinary express from Paris, Bombay papers to 29th February, and from Calcutta to the 19th February, brought to Marseilles by the Prometheus steamer, which left Alexandria on the 22nd ult. The principal feature of the Calcutta intelligence is the account of the preparations for war against China, which were being actively made. The expedition to consist of 10,000 men, was to be commanded by Lieutenant-General Sir R. Arbuthnot, having under his orders Generals Oglander and Walker. The Governor-General, Lord Auckland, arrived in Calcutta on the 11th February, and was actively engaged in preparing for the war.

The state of affairs between the British and Chinese remained the same; the intercourse between the two nations being quite interdicted. Commissioner Lin continued to pursue his measures for the total exclusion of British trade, and had published an edict prohibiting the transhipment of British goods into any other foreign vessel for the purpose of importation into Canton. Captain Elliot had attempted to induce the Commissioner to authorise the continuance of the legal trade, but without effect.

By the account from Bombay we learn that Lord Keane arrived in that presidency on the 25th of February, and Major-General Willshire on the 28th. An expedition was said to be intended against Herat. The troops in Affghanistan had been engaged in an attack upon the fort of Peshoot, on the 18th of January, but the state of the weather had prevented its being successful, though the fort was eventually captured by the evacuation of the native force on the same night. The loss of the British was rather severe, but they conducted themselves with extreme gallantry. No other military operations had taken place.

Sir Thomas Mac Mahon, the new commander-in-chief, at Bombay, arrived there on the 14th February, in the Zenobia steamer.

THE EXPEDITION TO CHINA.

We have just learned that the expedition to be sent to China is to consist of the following troops:—From Bengal her Majesty's 21st and 24th regiments, and two regiments of native infantry;—from Madras, one regiment of Queen's troops, four of native infantry, one regiment of artillery, and one of engineers;—from Ceylon, one regiment of Queen's troops, total 10 regiments. General Sir R. Arbuthnot, commander-in-chief at Ceylon, is to command the above-mentioned force; and Generals Oglander and Walker are to have divisions.—*Bombay Times*, Feb. 1.

From the English Chronicle, April 7, 1840.

We have received the Paris papers of Friday and Saturday. They contain official despatches and private letters from Algiers and Oran.—The Duke of Orleans and the Duke d'Aumale left Paris on Friday for Africa, and on their arrival, no doubt, the grand plans which Marshal Vallee has been so long preparing will be put into execution. The colony of Algiers, which has already cost France so dear, is again demanding an immense waste of blood and treasure, for what legitimate or beneficial purpose none but Frenchmen can say, as 10 years' experience proves that the hopes of securing peaceable and certain enjoyment of any large tract of the interior is in vain. The possession of two or three sea-ports is all that the policy of France can desire, and her efforts should be directed to establish those maritime fortresses, so as to give her the command of two coasts of the Mediterranean. But French pride will not be satisfied with these solid advantages, and it aims at the extinction of the Arab and Moorish name, and of consolidating a dominion which is to extend from the Bay of Tunis to the Atlantic. Louis Philippe, it is said, sees clearly the folly of the Algiers fever, and he and the Queen feel most sensibly the parting with the heir to the throne (according to the Orleans dynasty) and his younger brother. These young men are sent to risk their lives in an expedition which has no better foundation than national vanity; but the royal family feels that the sacrifice is called for, and that no family can have any claim to public respect in France if the members of it are not prominent at the moment of danger.

There is a dispute between England and Naples respecting the Sulphur contract. Should it become serious, it is said that it will be left to the arbitration of Austria.

Extract from a letter, dated Bombay, 30th January, 1840:—"We are enlivened here every day by arrivals from the army of the Indus, of officers who have obtained leave to precede their corps, and who represent the hardships and privations occasioned by the difficulty of procuring supplies as very severe. These gentlemen and their servants travelled down in sheep-skins, some being obliged to borrow garments of their friends before they could be presentable. By the way, it is the general opinion here that Kelat was a much more brilliant affair than that of Ghizni, which has made so great a stir—that its political results are likely to be as important, while the contest against men who fought in earnest and sold their lives dearly, was, while it lasted, very sharp work. The people of Ghizni were neither so well disciplined, nor so warlike in their character, yielding comparatively without a struggle.

"The decisive measures adopted with regard to China give universal satisfaction. You must not, however, be led astray by the newspapers' report concerning the occupation of the island of Sepata, an insignificant place not to be found upon the maps, being only laid down in charts; in fact, a mere rock, which the sea weshes over. Persons well acquainted with the coast consider our occupation of Macao as an imperative measure, in order to carry on the blockade, and every body is anxious for the commencement of a lesson withheld too long. Operations, however, cannot commence before April, in consequence of the difficulties experienced in this season in the navigation of the China seas. The delay will fortunately enable government to render the force to be despatched ample and efficient; so that the Chinese trade for the time may be perfectly annihilated, the only way in which the Celestials can be brought to reason. It is the opinion of many persons who know the country well, that the introduction of opium into China will be as extensive as ever, and that we might just as easily reconcile the people of England to the loss of their tea as the Chinese to that of their favourite indulgence. The army, of course, do not anticipate much glory, or calculate very highly upon the advantages of ransacking Canton, and carrying off its ivory balls and card cases. We hope they may send a mandarin or two to London."

Operations of the French blockading vessels.

6th inst. The Perle's launch was cruising in the vicinity of Point Quilmes last night and anchored off the Arroyo de los Pescadores. She and two armed whale boats, (the latter came early this morning to the S.) returned 'north about' during the day to the outer roads.

7th. Two armed whale boats left the outer roads and came off the Mole (at a respectful distance however,) and thence proceeded ta the N. The blockading vessels displayed lights at night, and at 9 P. M. fired two guns as signals to their boats.

8th. The *Triomphant* fired a gun at 7 A. M. and hoisted signals to boats. The Perle's launch was cruising last night to the S. and returned to outer roads this morning. The two whale boats which went to the N. yesterday were seen to day between the Arroyo de Maldonado and San Isidro. A French launch arrived from Martin Garcia. The Perle's launch sailed this evening to the S.

9th. The Perle's launch was off Point Lara to day.

10th. Nothing new.

11th. A French balandra of war arrived from the northward. The Perle's launch and another French launch came in from the S., bringing with them a prize whale boat, which had been run ashore by her crew at Point Lara, on being chased, and afterwards got off by the French.

12th. The Perle's launch and another launch were cruising last night to the southward, and when in the vicinity of Point Quilmes this morning, went in pursuit of a merchant launch and fired several musquets to make her heave to, which was at last effected, and the captured and captors proceeded together to the outer roads. This prize launch was coming in from the eastward. The balandra of war noticed yesterday sailed to day for Colonia.

This day (13th inst.) completes the 809th day of the blockade.

Official Documents.

The *Gaceta* of 6th inst., contains the report dated April 23, 1840, of the Special Committee appointed by the decree of 16th July, 1839, to examine the accounts of the Mint for the years 1836, 37 and 38, with two statements, marked A. and B. of the operations, expences, &c., of that establishment from 1st June 1836 to 31st December 1838.

TREATY

Between Great Britain and the Argentine Confederation for the abolition of the traffic in Slaves.

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the Argentine Confederation being equally animated by a sincere desire to co-operate for the utter extinction of the infamous, and piratical Traffic in Slaves, have resolved to conclude a treaty for the special purpose of attaining this object, so far as relates to the total and final abolition of the Slave Trade in the Argentine Confederation and have respectively named for this purpose as their Plenipotentiaries, to wit: John Henry Mandeville, Esquire, Her said Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the United Provinces of the Rio de la Plata and Señor Don Felipe de Arana, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Member of the Council; who having duly communicated to each other their respective Full *Powers, and found them to be in proper Form,* have agreed upon and concluded the following articles.

Article 1.st

The Slave Trade having been legally abolished throughout the territories of the Argentine Confederation, is hereby declared to be, henceforward and for ever, totally prohibited to all the Citizens of the said Republic in all parts of the World.

Article 2.

The Argentine Confederation hereby engage that, immediately after the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, and, from time to time, afterwards, as may become needful, they will take *the most effectual* measures for preventing the citizens of the said Republic from being concerned, and the flag of that Republic from being used, in carrying on, in any way, the Trade in Slaves; and the said Confederation especially engages, that within two Months after the above-mentioned exchange of ratifications they will renew the promulgation throughout the territory of the Republic of the Penal Law by which the Slave Trade has been declared Piracy, and that the Punishment attached to Piracy shall be inflicted on all those citizens who shall under any pretext whatever, take any part whatever in the Traffic of Slaves.

Article 3.

In order more completely to accomplish the object of the present treaty, the two High Contracting Parties mutually consent, that those ships of their navies, respectively, which shall be provided with special instructions for that purpose, as hereinafter mentioned, may visit such merchant vessels of the two Nations, as may, upon reasonable grounds be suspected of being engaged in the Traffic of Slaves, or of having been fitted out for the purposes thereof, or of having, during the voyage in which they are met with by the said cruizers, been engaged in the Traffic in Slaves, contrary to the provisions of this treaty; and that such cruizers may detain and send or carry away such vessels, in order that they may be brought to trial in the manner *hereinafter agreed upon.*

Article 4.

In order to regulate the mode of carrying the provisions of the preceding article in to execution, it is agreed: First, that all *ships of the Navies* of the two Nations, which shall hereafter be employed to prevent the Traffic in Slaves, shall be furnished by their respective Governments with a copy, in the English and Spanish Languages, of the present treaty; of the instructions for cruizers annexed thereto, letter **A** and of the regulations for the mixed Courts of *Justice annexed thereto,* letter **B** which annexes shall be considered as integral parts of this treaty.

Secondly: That each of the High contracting Partes shall, from time to time, communicate to the other, the names of the several ships which have been furnished with such instructions, the force of each ship, and the names of their several Commanders.

Thirdly: That if, at any time, there shall be just cause to suspect, that any merchant vessel, sailing under the Flag of either Nation, and proceeding under the convoy of any ship or ships of war, of either of the contracting Parties is engaged, in the Traffic of Slaves, or is fitted out for the purposes thereof or has, during the voyage on which she may be met with, been engaged in the Traffic in Slaves, it shall be lawful for the Commander of any ship of the Royal Navy *of Great Britain or of the Navy of* the Argentine Confederation, funished with such instructions as aforesaid, to communicate his suspicions to the Commander of the convoy, who, accompanied by the Commander of the cruizer, shall proceed to the search of the suspected vessel; and in case the suspicions appear well founded, acording to the tenor of this Treaty, then the said vessel shall be conducted or sent to one of the points where the mixed Courts of Justice are stationed, in order to undergo the sentence applicable to the case.

Fourthly: It is further mutually agreed, that the Commanders of the ships of the two Navies, respectively, who shall be employed on this service, shall adhere strictly to the exact tenor of the aforesaid instructions.

Article 5.

As the two preceding articles are entirely reciprocal, the two High Contracting Parties engage mutually, to make good any losses, *which their respective subjects or citizens* may incur, by the arbitrary and illegal detention of their vessels; it being understood, that this indemnity shall invariably be borne by the Go*vernment whose cruizer shall have been guilty* of such arbitrary and illegal detention. It is further agreed, that the visit and detention of vessels, specified in the third article of this treaty, *shall be affected only by those British* or Argentine ships, which may form part of the navies, (Royal and National,) respectively of the two High contrating Parties to this treaty; and by such ships only, of those navies, as shall be provided with the special instructions annexed to the present treaty.

The compensation for damages, mentioned in this article, shall be made within the term of one year, reckoned from the day on which the *mixed Court of Justice pronounces sentence* on the vessel, for the detention of which, such compensation is claimed.

Article 6.

In order to bring to adjudication, with as little *delay and inconvenience as possible,* vessels which may be detained according to the tenor of the third article of this treaty, there shall be established, within the space of a year at furthest, *from the exchange of the ratifications* of the present treaty, two mixed Courts of Justice, formed of an equal number of individuals of the two nations, named for this purpose by *the two high contracting parties respectively.*

These Courts shall reside, one in a possession belonging to Her Britannic Majesty, the other within the territories of the Argentine Confederation, and the two Governments, at the period of the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, shall declare, each for its own territories, in what places the said Courts *shall respectively reside;* each of the two High contracting Parties reserving to itself the right of changing, at its pleasure, the place of residence of the Court held within its own territories; provided, however, that one of the two Courts shall always be held upon the Coast of Africa, and the other in the territory of the Argentine Confederation.

These Courts shall judge the causes submitted to them, according to the provisions of the pre*sent treaty, without appeal; and in conformi*ty with the regulations and instructions which are annexed to the present treaty, and which are considered as forming an integral part thereof.

Article 7.

If the Commanding Officers of any of those ships of the navies of Great Britain and of the Argentine Confederation respectively, which *shall be duly provided with instructions accor*ding to the provisions of the third article of this treaty, shall deviate, in any respect from the stipulations of the said treaty, or from the *instructions* annexed to it, the Government which shall conceive itself to be wronged thereby, shall be entitled to demand reparation; and in such case, the Government to which such Commanding Officer may belong, binds itself to cause enquiry to be made into the subject matter of the complaint and to inflict upon the said Officer a punishment, proportioned to any wilful transgression which he may have committed.

Article 8.

It is hereby further mutually agreed that every merchant vessel, British or Argentine which shall be visited by virtue of the present treaty, may lawfully be detained, and be sent, or brought before the Mixed Courts of Justice, established in pursuance of the provisions thereof, if, in her equipment, there shall be found any of the things hereinafter mentioned, namely:

First.—Hatches with open gratings, instead of the close hatches which are usual in merchant vessels.

Secondly.—Divisions or bulk heads, in the hold *or on deck, in a greater number than* are necessary for vessels engaged in lawful trade.

Thirdly.—Spare plank, fitted for being laid down as a second or slave deck.

Fourthly.—Shackles, bolts or handcuffs.

Fifthly.—A larger quantity of water, in casks or in tanks, than is requisite for the consumption of the crew of the vessel as a merchant vessel.

Sixthly.—An extraordinary number of water casks, or other receptacles for holding liquid; unless the Master shall produce a certificate from the Custom House at the place from which he cleared outwards, stating that sufficient security had been given by the owners of such merchant vessel, that such extra quantity of casks or of other receptacles, should only be used for the reception of palm oil, or for other purposes of lawful commerce.

Seventhly.—A greater quantity of mess tubs or kids, than are requisite for the use of the crew of the vessel as a merchant vessel.

Eighthly.—*A boiler or other cooking apparatus* of an unusual size, and larger, or fitted for being made larger, than requisite for the use of the vessel as a merchant *vessel; or more than one boiler or* other cooking apparatus, of the ordinary size.

Ninthly.—An extraordinary quantity of rice; of the flour of Brazil, manioc or cassada, *commonly called farinha; of maize; of* indian corn; or of any other article of food whatever; beyond what might probably be requisite for the use of the crew, such rice, flour, maize, indian corn, or other article of food, not being entered on the manifest as part of the cargo for trade.

Tenthly.—A quantity of mats or matting greater than is necessary for the use of the crew of the vessel as a merchant vessel.

Any one or more of these several things, if proved to have been found on board, shall be considered as *prima facie* evidence of the actual employment of the vessel in the Slave Trade; and the vessel shall thereupon be condemned and be declared lawful prize, unless clear and incontestible evidence on the part of the master or owners shall *establish to the satisfaction of* the Court, that such vessel was at the time of her detention or capture, employed in some legal pursuit, and that such of the several *things above enumerated, as were found on* board her at the time of her detention, or which had been put on board her on the voyage on which she was proceeding when captured, *were needed for legal purposes on that* particular voyage.

Article 9.

If any of the things specified in the preceding article shall be found in any merchant vessel, no *compensation for losses, damages, or expenses,* consequent upon the detention of such vessel, shall, in any case be granted, either to her master or to her owner, or to any other person interested in her equipment or lading, even though the mixed Court of Justice should not pronounce any sentence of condemnation in consequence of her detention.

Article 10.

It is hereby agreed between the two High contracting Parties, *that in all cases in which a* vessel shall be detained, under this treaty, by their respective cruizers, as having been engaged in the Slave Trade, or as having been fitted *out for the purposes thereof,* and shall consequently be adjudged and condemned by the mixed Courts of Justice to be established as aforesaid, the said vessel shall immediately after condemnation, be broken *up* entirely, and shall be sold in separate parts, after having been so broken up.

Article 11.

The Negroes who are found on board of a vessel which has been detained by a cruizer, and has been condemned by the mixed Courts of Justice, in conformity with the stipulations of this treaty, shall be placed at the disposal of the Government whose cruizer made the capture; on the distinct understanding that they shall be immediately set at liberty, and shall be thence forward kept free. The two High contracting Parties respectively guarantee the full and permanent liberty of such Negroes; and with a view of ensuring the due execution of the treaty in this respect, they each engage to afford from time to time, and whenever required to do so by the other High contracting Party, the *fullest information as to the state and condition* of such Negroes.

The regulations letter **C**, annexed to this treaty, as to the treatment of negroes liberated by *sentence of the mixed Courts of Justice, are* declared to form an integral part of this treaty.

The two High contracting Parties reserve to themselves the right to alter or suspend, by common consent, but not otherwise the terms *of such regulations.*

ARTICLE 12.

The annexes to this treaty, which, it is mutually agieed, shall form an integral part thereof are as follows.

Instructions for the ships of the navies of both Nations, employed to prevent the Traffic in Slaves.

B. Regulations for the mixed Courts of Justice, which are to hold their sittings on the Coast of Africa, and in one of the possessions of the Argentine Republic.

Regulations for the treatment of liberated negroes.

ARTICLE 13.

The present treaty consisting of thirteen articles shall be ratified, and the ratification thereof shall be exchanged at Buenos Ayres as soon as possible within the space of eight months from this date.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed, in duplicate originals, English and Spanish the present treaty, and have thereunto affixed the seal of their arms.

Done at Buenos Ayres this twenty fourth day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundre i and thirtynine.

(*L. S.*) J. H. MANDEVILLE.

Annex A,

To the Treaty between Great Britain and the Argentine Conf·deration for the abolition of the slave trade of the Argentine Confederation.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE SHIPS OF THE BRITISH AND ARGENTINE NAVIES, EMPLOYED TO PREVENT THE TRAFFIC IN SLAVES.

Annex A.

ARTICLE 1.

The Commander of any ship belonging to the navy of her Britannic Majesty, or of the Argentine Confederation which shall be furnished with these instructions, shall have a right to visit, search, and detain any British or Argentine merchant vessel, which shall be actually engaged, or which shall be suspected to be engaged, in the slave trade, or to be fitted out for the purposes thereof, or to have been engaged in the traffic in slaves during the voyage in which she may be met with by such ship of the British or Argentine navy; and such commander shall, thereupon, bring, or send such merchant vessel as soon as possible, for judgment before that mixed Court of justice, established in virtue of the 7th article of the said treaty, which shall be the nearest to the place of detention, or which such commander shall upon his own responsibility, think can be soonest reached from such place.

Annex A.

ARTICLE 2.

Whenever a ship of either of the said navies, duly authorized as aforesaid, shall meet a merchant vessel, liable to be visited under the provisions of the said Treaty, the search shall be conducted in the mildest manner, and with every attention which ought to be observed between allied and friendly nations; and the search shall, in all cases, be made by an officer holding a rank not lower than that of a lieutenant in the navy of Great Britain, or in that of the Argentine Confederation respectively (unless the command shall, by reason of death, or otherwise, be held by an officer of inferior rank,) or by the officer who, at the time, shall be second in command of the ship by which the search is made.

Annex A.

ARTICLE 3.

The commander of any ship of the two navies, duly authorized, as aforesaid, who may detain any merchant vessel, in pursuance of the present instructions, shall leave on board the vessel so detained, the master, the mate, or boatswain, and two or three, at least, of the crew thereof, the whole of the slaves if any; and all the cargo.

The captor shall, at the time of detention, draw up, in writing, an authentic declaration, which shall exhibit the state in which he found the *detained vessel; and such declaration shall be* signed by himself, and shall be given in, or sent, together with the captured vessel, to the mixed Court of Justice, before which such vessel shall be carried or sent for adjudication.

The captor shall deliver to the Master of the detained vessel, a certified list of the papers seized on board the same, as well as a statement of the number of Slaves found on board at the moment of detention.

In the authenticated declaration which the captor is hereby required to make, as well as in the certified list of the papers seized, he shall insert his own name, the name of the capturing ship, the latitude and longitude of the place where the detention shall have taken place, and the number of Slaves found on board the vessel at the time of detention.

The Officer in charge of the vessel detained, shall, at the time when he brings the vessel's papers into the *mixed Court of Justice, deliver* into the Court a paper, signed by himself, and verified on oath, stating any changes which may have taken place in respect to the vessel, her crew, the Slaves, (if any) and her cargo, between the period of her detention, and the time of delivering in such paper.

Annex A.

ARTICLE 4.

The Slaves shall not be disembarked, till after the vessel which contains them shall have arrived at the place of adjudication, and even after the vessel has arrived at such place, they shall not be landed without the permission of the mixed Court of Justice.

But, if urgent reasons, deduced from the length of the voyage, from the state of health of the Slaves, or from other causes, should require that either the whole or a portion of the Negroes should be disembarked or be transhipped before the vessel can arrive at the place at which one of the said Courts is established, or after her arrival there and before adjudication, the Commander of the capturing ship may *take upon himself the responsibility* of so desembarking or transhipping the Negroes, provided that such necessity and the causes thereof be stated in a certificate in proper form, and that this certificate be entered at the time on the Log-Book of the detained vessel.

The undersigned Plenipotentiaries have agreed in conformity with the twelfth article of the treaty signed by them on this day, the twenty fourth day of May 1839, that the preceding instructions, consisting of four articles, shall be annexed to the said treaty, and shall be considered as an integral part thereof.

Done the twenty fourth day of May one thousand eight hundred and thirty nine.

(*L. S.*) J. H. MANDEVILLE.

Annex B.

To the tre ty between Great Britain and the Argentine Confederation for the abolition of the of the Slave trade in the Argentine Confederation

REGULATIONS FOR THE MIXED COURTS OF JUSTICE WHICH ARE TO RESIDE ON THE COAST OF AFRICA, AND IN THE POSSESSIONS OF THE ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

Annex B.

ARTICLE 1.

The mixed Courts of Justice to be established under the *provisions of the treaty, of which* these regulations are declared to be an integral part shall be composed in the following manner. Each of the two High contracting Parties shall name a Judge and an Arbitrator, who shall be authorized to hear and to decide, without appeal, all cases of the capture or detention of vessels which, in pursuance of the stipulations of the aforesaid treaty, shall be brought before them. The Judges and the Arbitrators shall, before entering upon the duties of their office, respectively make oath before the principal magistrate of the places in which such Courts respectively shall reside, that they will Judge fairly and faithfully; that they will have *no preference, either for the claimants or the* captors; and that in all their decisions they will act in pursuance of the stipulations of the aforesaid treaty

There shall be attached to each of such Courts, a secretary or registrar, who shall be appointed by the Government of the country, within whose territories such Court shall reside; such secretary or registrar shall register all the acts of such Court, and shall before he enters upon his office, make oath before the Court to which he is appointed, that he will conduct himself with due respect for its authority, and will act with fidelity and impartiality in all matters relating to his said office.

The salary of the secretary or registrar of the Court to be established on the Coast of Africa, shall be paid by Her Britannic Majesty; and that of the secretary or registrar of the Court to be established in the possesions of the Argentine Confederation shall be paid by the Government of that Republic.

Each of the Governments shall defray half of the aggregate amount of the incidental expenses of such Courts.

ARTICLE 2.

The expenses incurred by the officer charged with the reception, maintenance and care, of the detained vessel, slaves and cargo, and with the execution of the sentence, and all disbursements occasioned by bringing the vessel to adjudication; shall in case of condemnation, be defrayed out of the funds arising from the sale of the materials of the broken up vessel, of the ship stores, and of such parts of the cargo as shall consist of merchandize; and in case the proceeds arising from this sale should not prove sufficient to defray such expenses, then the deficiency shall be made good by the Goverment of the country, within whose territories the adjudication shall have taken place.

If the detained vessel shall be released, the expenses *occasioned by bringing her to adjudication* shall be defrayed by the captor, excepting *in the cases specified,* and otherwise provided for, by article nine of this Treaty to which these regulations form an annex, and by article 7 of these regulations.

Annex B.

ARTICLE 3.

The mixed courts of justice are to decide upon the legality of the *detention of such vessels,* as the cruizers of either nation shall in pursuance of the said Treaty detain.

The courts shall judge, definitively and without appeal, all questions which shall arise out of the capture and detention of such vessels.

The proceedings of these courts shall take place with as little delay as possible; and for this purpose, the courts are required to decide each case, as far as may be practicable, within the space of twenty days, to be dated from the day on which the detained vessel shall have been brought into the port where the deciding court *shall reside.*

If in consequence of such proceedings, the vessel whose case is brought before the court, shall be found to have been employed in the slave Trade, or to have been fitted out for the purposes thereof, such vessel, her cargo of merchandize, and her equipments, shall be condemned by the court; and shall be declared lawful prize, and any slaves who may have *been put on board such vessel for the purposes* of traffic, shall be emancipated.

The final sentence shall not, in any case, be delayed beyond the period of two months, either on account of the absence of witnesses, or for any other reason; except upon the application of any of the parties interested, in which case, if such party or parties shall give satisfactory security, that they will take upon themselves the expense and risks of the delay, the Courts may, at their discretion, grant an additional delay, not exceeding four months.

Either party shall be allowed to employ such counsel as he may think fit, to assist him in conducting his cause. All the essential parts of the proceedings of the said Courts, shall be written down in one act in the language of the countries in which the Courts shall respectively reside.

Annex B.

ARTICLE 4.

The form of the process shall be as follows:—The Judges appointed by the two Governments respectively, shall, in the first place, proceed to examine the papers of the detained vessel, and to take the depositions of the master or commander, and of two or three at least, of the

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MERCHANT VESSELS

In the Port of Buenos Ayres, on 11th of June, 1840.

NONE.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

FRENCH.	Barque Perle, 18 guns, Captain Segretier, with Commodore's broad pendant.
	Corvette Triomphant, 24 guns, Captain Penaud.
BRITISH.	Ship Actæon, 26 guns, Captain Robert Russel.
	Brig Camelion, 10 guns, George Martin Hunter, Lieut. Commanding.
	Packet schooner Spider, 6 guns, Lieut. Robertson, Commander.
AMERICAN.	Corvette Marion, 16 guns, Captain William J. Belt.

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

June 6.—*Wind W.*

No arrivals or sailings.

June 7.—*Wind W. N. W.*

No arrivals or sailings.

June 8.—*Wind N.*

No arrivals or sailings.

June 9.—*Wind W.*

Arrived, (at 5 P. M.) H. B. M's packet schooner Spider, Lieut. Richard Murdoch Robertson, (acting) Commander, from Rio Janeiro 26th ult., arrived at Montevideo 5th inst., sailed thence 7th, with the mail of the packet Spey, from Falmouth 10th April.

Passengers from Rio Janeiro to Montevideo, Messrs. Alexander and James Gifford, Edouard Bernard Wolff, Joao Raimundo Da Satis and Geronimo Perdelts.

Passengers from Montevideo, six friars recently from Spain, viz:—Andres Mendiola, Bonifacio Hortiguela, José Felipe, Atanasio Montoro, Miguel Peralta and Vicente Barbosa. Señoras Gertrudes Piacentini, Alejandra Pacheco, Marcelina Gomez, Adela Destave, Maraquita Balan, Paula Trillos Artch, Ambrosia Traibel, Ana Maria Gorrs, Lorenza Montesdeoca, Cruce Puhe, Encarnacion Gucay, Eusebia Barrutia, Angel Mata and 4 children.

June 10.—*Wiud W. N. W.*

No arrivals or sailings.

June 11.—*Wind N.*

No arrivals or sailings.

The United States ship Marion, was under way but anchored again.

June 12.—*Wind E. hazy.*

No arrivals.

Sailed, United States corvotte Marion, 16 guns, Captain William J. Belt, for Colonia.

Shipping Memoranda.

ARRIVED AT MONTEVIDEO.

18th ult., Danish brig Vigilante, from Hamburgh 3d February, to Klick & Co.

" British barque Day, from Cadiz 18th March, to Bertram & Co.

19th, Oriental polacre Maria Catalina, from Genoa 6th March, Cadiz 19th do.

" British brig Navigator, from Lisbon 15th March, to Nicholson, Green & Co.

" Belgian brigantine Eugenia, from Island Mayo 26th March, to Bertram & Co.

" French barque Poligni, from Marseilles 22nd February, to Guerin & Co.

21st, Oriental brigantine Iris, from Rio Janeiro 2nd ult., to Mainez.

22nd, Spanish brig Esperanza, from Salon 16th March, to Llavallol.

" British barque Suspiro, from Lisbon 23rd March, to Nicholson, Green & Co.

" British brig Brutus, from Lisbon 22nd March, to Rennie & Co.

" French barque Soleil, from Cette 10th March, to Rodger, Brothers & Co.

H. B. M's packet Cockatrice, hence 21st ult., arrived at Montevideo at 4 P. M. on 23rd, saion 26th at 2 P. M., for Rio Janeiro—saw the light at Flores at 10, and whilst on the larboard tack with a foul wind struck on the English Bank at 10 minutes past 11. The hatches were immediately battened down, the sea breaking over her and the boats hoisted out as the masts were expected to go. She floated off at *half past 4 A. M. on* the 27th, passed over a part of the Bank into 5 fathom water and anchored, having during the night thrown all her shot and a long brass gun overboard, and started some of her water. Two of her boats were also swamped and she lost two anchors. It continued blowing a gale from the S. E., which she rode out all the day and night of the 27th with her remaining anchor, this she however lost (making three in all) at 10 A. M. on the 28th. She then sailed for Montevideo, where she arrived that afternoon, but was obliged to anchor with a carronade fast to her cable. H. B. M's ship Rose furnished her with an anchor, and she sailed again for Rio Janeiro at 8 *A.* M. on the 29th, without her passengers.

It is said that five vessels have been lately driven on shore between Montevideo and Cape St. Mary's.

ARGENTINE THEATRE.

On 7th inst., was performed the comedy of *El Amigo Martir* and a farce.

On 9th, *La Novicia* or the the victim of a Cloister, and a farce.

We did not attend the above representations.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

On 6th inst., was performed Oscar and Malvina. *Señor Pascual Ruiz appeared for the second* time as Oscar. His action was somewhat better, but still highly defective, yet no more than might be expected from one so little accustomed to the stage. His mode of gathering himself up, and panting with bosom and shoulders in hasty motion is contrary to nature. It was a similar practice which marred the otherwise almost perfect representations of Lapuerta. Señor Ruiz is a promising actor, and seems to understand his author, time and application therefore will be his best instructor. *At* present he may exclaim with Portia—"If to do were as easy as to know what were good to do, chapels had been churches, and poor men's cottages prince's palaces."

After the play *Di tanti palpiti* excellently accompanied by the orchestra was sung by Señora Bigatti.

A farce followed.

The house was not so full as we expected to *find it.*

On the 7th, the Troubadour, the hero of the piece by Señor Ruiz, we only however saw the last act.

Señor Vacani sung a comic military air.—The audience clamoured a little for an encore, which however did not ensue.

The house was extremely well attended.—The pit and cazuela overflowed.

Surely the managers will find it their interest to abate the nuisance of boys occupying the vacant boxes, and not permit them and others to smoke almost in the boxes and pit. We never remember these practices carried to such an extent as they are now at the Victoria. They are far more careful at the rival house.

On 11th, *Los asesinos de Florencia.*

A duet from the opera of the *Turco en Italia* by Vacani and Veira, and a farce.

We were not present.

The drama of Macias is advertised for this evening, for the benefit of Señor Ruiz.

THE WEATHER has been somewhat cold this week. Thermometer 44 to 50.

Fire-wood has advanced considerably in price lately, not however in consequence of the blockade, but from the bad state of the roads, caused by the late rains, so that few carts with wood can reach town.

In the details we gave in our last of the Banquet at the Government-House on the 25th ult., a mistake occurred which we beg leave to correct. We stated that the Inspector General supported his H. E. the Governor on the left hand at table, whereas it wss Don Antonio Diaz, Minister of War and Finance of the *Oriental Republic.*

Birth.

On 7th inst., the lady of the Rev. WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, of a son.

Married.

On 3rd inst., Mr. WILLIAM PASMAN, native of New York, to Miss SARAH MILES, of Brighton, England.

Died.

On 8th inst., aged 3 years, MARY HENRIETTA MACKINLAY, youngest daughter of Thomas Duguid, Esq., of this city.

Advertisements.

To Ditchers and Wool-pickers.

DITCHERS who wish for employment, will by applying at No. 24, Calle de Belgrano, find work at good wages. And wool-pickers will be paid seven and a half dollars for every 25lbs. picked.—The wool that is to be picked has no *carretilla* or bur.

British Medical Dispensary.

A Public Meeting of the Friends of this Institution will be held in the School-room of the British Episcopal Church, on the evening of Monday the 22nd inst., at 6 o'clock, to receive the Report of the Provisional Committee.

All interested in the object of this new establishment are respectfully solicited to attend.

The Members of the Provisional Committee are requested to meet in the Vestry one hour previous.

(By Order)

JAMES STEADMAN, Secretary.

Buenos Ayres, June 13, 1840.

Mrs. MILLER,

DRESS MAKER, has removed from Calle de Balcarce to No. 25 Calle de Cuyo, where she hopes for a continuance of that share of public favor which she gratefully acknowledges to have received for so many years.

THE MIRROR.

THOSE who may have in their possession any numbers of the Mirror corresponding to the years 1833, 34, 35, 36, 37 and 38, bearing the stamp of the *Commercial* Room, are requested to return them to that establishment.

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership lately subsisting between the undersigned, as Merchants, at Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, under the firm of M'Crackan and Jamieson, has expired and been dissolved.—Dated the 24th December, 1839.

Robert Jamieson.
William M'Crackan.
Andrew Jamieson.
Patrick M'Lean.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubloons, Spanish	363	a	365	dollars each
Do. Patriot	363	a	365	do. do.
Plata macuquina	19½	a	20½	do. for one
Dollars, Spanish	21½	a		do. each.
Do Patriot and Patacones	21½	a		do. do.
Six per cent Stock	60	a		do. per ct.
Bank Shares	*none*			
Exchange on England	2¼	a		penceperdol
Do. Rio Janeiro		a		nominal.
Do. Montevideo	22¾	a	23	per patacon
Do. United States		a		perU.S.dollar
Hides, Ox, best	50	a	52	dls.p. pesada
Do. country	44	a	46	do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24lbs	45	a	46	do. do.
Do. salted	35	a	36	do. do.
Do. Horse	16	a	18	do. each.
Nutria Skins	5	a	5¼	do. per lb.
Chinchilli Skins	70	a	75	do. per dozen
Wool, common	14	a	16	do. per arr'ba
Do. picked	32	a	33	do. do.
Sheep skins per dozen	22	a	23	per 30lb.
Calf skins per dozen	36	a	40	
Deer skins per dozen	16	a	18	
Hair, long	90	a	100	do. per arr'ba
Do. mixed	45	a	*50*	*do.* do.
Jerked Beef		a		doperquintal
Tallow, melted	19	a	21	do.per.arrb'a
Horns	300	a	500	per mil.
Flour, (North American)		a	*none*	
Salt, on board		a	none	per fan
Discount	1	a	1½	pr ct. pr. month

The highest price of Doubloons during the week 365 dollars. The lowest price 360 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 2¼ pence. The lowest ditto 2$\frac{7}{16}$ pence.

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GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.